

**§ 107.235 Servicing of hand portable fire extinguishers, semi-portable fire extinguishers and fixed fire-extinguishing systems.**

(a) Each hand portable fire extinguisher and each semi-portable fire ex-

tinguisher on board the unit must be serviced as set out in Table 107.235 and examined for excessive corrosion and general condition.

TABLE 107.235

Type extinguisher	Test and servicing required
Soda Acid .....	Discharge, clean hose and inside of extinguisher thoroughly. Recharge.
Foam .....	Discharge, clean hose and inside of extinguisher thoroughly. Recharge.
Pump Tank (water or antifreeze) .....	Discharge, clean hose and inside of extinguisher thoroughly. Recharge with clean water or antifreeze.
Cartridge operated (water, antifreeze or loaded stream).	Examine pressure cartridge and replace if end is punctured or if cartridge is otherwise determined to have leaked or to be in unsuitable condition. Remove liquid, clean hose and inside of extinguisher thoroughly. Recharge with clean water, solution, or antifreeze. Insert charged cartridge.
Carbon Dioxide .....	Weigh cylinders. Recharge if weight loss exceeds 10 percent. Inspect hose and nozzle to be sure they are clear.
Dry chemical (cartridge-operated type) .....	Examine pressure cartridge and replace if end is punctured or if cartridge is otherwise determined to have leaked or to be in unsuitable condition. Inspect hose and nozzle to see if they are clear. Insert charged cartridge. Be sure dry chemical is free-flowing (not caked) and chamber contains full charge.
Dry chemical (stored pressure type) .....	See that pressure gage is in operating range. If not, or if seal is broken, weigh or otherwise determine that full charge of dry chemical is in extinguisher. Recharge if pressure is low or if dry chemical is needed.

(b) Each fixed fire-extinguishing system must be examined for excessive corrosion and general condition and be serviced by—

(1) Recharging the cylinders of each carbon dioxide system, if the weight loss is more than 10% of the weight of the charge;

(2) Testing each foam system, except premix systems by—

(i) Discharging foam for approximately 15 seconds from a nozzle designated by the marine inspector;

(ii) Discharging water from all other lines and nozzles; and

(iii) Taking a sample of the foam liquid and submitting it to the manufacturer or his authorized representative for determination of its specific gravity, PH, percentage of water dilution, and solid content, and certification as a suitable firefighting foam;

(3) Removing the pressure cartridge of each premix aqueous film forming foam system and replacing the cartridge if the seal is punctured, sampling the premix solution in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, and replacing cylinders that are discharged.

NOTE: All carbon dioxide cylinders and discharge hoses of semi-portable carbon dioxide and halon extinguishers must be tested and

marked in accordance with §§ 147.60 and 147.65 of this chapter.

[CGD 73–251, 43 FR 56802, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by CGD 84–044, 53 FR 7749, Mar. 10, 1988]

**§ 107.251 Testing of the fire main.**

Each fire main system must be opened and the pressure checked at—

- (a) The most remote outlet; and
- (b) The highest outlet.

**§ 107.257 Testing of fire hose.**

Each fire hose must be subjected to a test pressure equivalent to the maximum pressure to which it may be subjected during operation. However, each fire hose must be subjected to a pressure of at least 100 p.s.i.

**§ 107.258 Crane certification.**

(a) The Coast Guard may accept current certificates issued by approved organizations as evidence of condition and suitability of cranes. The following organizations are approved by the Coast Guard as crane certifying authorities:

- (1) American Bureau of Shipping, Two World Trade Center, 106th Floor, New York, NY 10048.